Table 1

NovaAir Strato Series - Area Coverage *

8 Foot Ceiling	10 Foot Ceiling	12 Foot Ceiling	Hourly Air Changes
1,380 Sq. Ft.	1,104	920	2
920	736	613	3
690	552	460	4
552	442	368	5
460	368	307	6
394	315	263	7

* Fan performance calculations include unit air resistance losses resulting in a 368 cubic feet per minute effective air volume at maximum speed with 120 volt 60 Hz electrical power.

Table 2

NovaAir Strato Series One
Pathogen Inactivation Percentage-1

Pathogen	Percent Inactivation-2
Serratia marcescens	87.8716 - 99.9806
Escherichia coli	56.5885 - 99.9984
Staphylococcus aureus	92.5966 - 99.9963
Streptococcus pyogenes	100
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	70.8029 - 100
Legionella pneumophila	99.7557 - 99.936
Adenovirus	79.896
Vaccinia (Poxvirus)	98.8774
Coxsackie virus	96.1439
Influenza A virus	96.9427
Echovirus	99.9865
Reovirus Type 1	99.5629
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	86.8703 - 99.8097
Corynebacterium diptheriae	86.558
Moraxella-Acinetobacter	0.585915
Haemophilus influenzae	85.4482
Bacillus anthracis (mixed)	77.5872
Bacillus anthracis spores	90.2988
Bacillus subtilis spores	61.4022
Penicillium expensum spores	40.5515
Mucor racemosus spores	32.7435
Penicillium italicum spores	30.9412
Fusarium oxysporum spores	28.0413
Cryptococcus neoformans spores	25.8956
Penicillium digitatum spores	19.0671
Aspergillus niger spores	18.8528
Fusarium solani spores	18.829
Aspergillus glaucus spores	14.1687
Cladosporium spores	10.5644
Scopulariopsis spores	8.16783
Rhizopus nigicans spores	5.9837
Blue-green algae	1.34248

1 - Results from device modeling performed by Ultra Violet Devices, Inc., March 2001.

2 - When range of percentages shown, higher value for airborne pathogen inactivation.
Where single percentage shown, pathogen inactivation percentage based on petre dish inactivation data.

Table 3

NovaAir Strato Series Two
Pathogen Inactivation Percentage[1]

Pathogen	Percent Inactivation[2]
Serratia marcescens	90.0844 - 99.9914
Escherichia coli	59.9133 - 99.9994
Staphylococcus aureus	94.226 - 99.9986
Streptococcus pyogenes	100
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	74.0411 - 100
Legionella pneumophila	99.8624 - 99.9683
Adenovirus	82.7514
Vaccinia (Poxvirus)	99.2688
Coxsackie virus	97.1742
Influenza A virus	97.8087
Echovirus	99.9942
Reovirus Type 1	99.7398
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	89.1841 - 99.8954
Corynebacterium diptheriae	88.902
Moraxella-Acinetobacter	0.641682
Haemophilus influenzae	87.8944
Bacillus anthracis (mixed)	80.5698
Bacillus anthracis spores	92.2361
Bacillus subtilis spores	64.756
Penicillium expensum spores	43.4316
Mucor racemosus spores	35.2432
Penicillium italicum spores	33.3398
Fusarium oxysporum spores	30.2672
Cryptococcus neoformans spores	27.9862
Penicillium digitatum spores	20.6856
Aspergillus niger spores	20.4555
Fusarium solani spores	20.4299
Aspergillus glaucus spores	15.4118
Cladosporium spores	11.5128
Scopulariopsis spores	8.91197
Rhizopus nigicans spores	6.53599
Blue-green algae	1.46972

1 - Results from device modeling performed by UltraViolet Devices, Inc., March 2001.

2 - When range of percentages shown, higher value for airborne pathogen inactivation.
Where single percentage shown, pathogen inactivation percentage based on petre dish inactivation data.

Table 4

Energy Requirement for Microbial Inactivation with Ultraviolet Light

		Energy (Microwatt-Seconds/Square Centimeter)	
Bacteria		**90%**	**99.99%**
Bacillus anthracis *		4,520	8,700
Salmonella enteritidis *		4,000	7,600
Bacillus Megatherium sp. (veg.) *		1,300	2,500
Bacillus Megatherium sp. (spores) *		2,730	5,200
Bacillus paratyphosus *		3,200	6,100
Bacillus subtilis *		5,800	11,000
Bacillus subtilis spores *		11,600	22,000
Corynebacterium diphtheria *		3,370	6,500
Eberthella typosa *		2,140	4,100
Escherichlia coli *		3,000	6,600
Micrococcus candidus *		6,050	12,300
Micrococcus sphaeroides *		10,000	15,400
Neisseria catarrhalis *		4,400	8,500
Phtomonas tumeficiens *		4,400	8,500
Proteus vulgaris *		3,000	6,600
Pseudomonas aeruginosa *		5,500	10,500
Pseudomonas fluorescens *		3,500	6,600
Salmonella typhimurium *		8,000	15,200
Sarcina lutea *		19,700	26,400
Serratia marcescens *		2,420	6,160
Dysentery bacilli *		2,200	4,200
Shigella paradysenteriae *		1,680	3,400
Spirillum rubum *		4,400	6,160
Staphylococcus albus *		1,840	5,720
Staphylococcus aureus *		2,600	6,600
Streptococcus hemolyticus *		2,160	5,500
Streptococcus lactis *		6,150	8,800
Streptococcus viridans *		2,000	3,800
Yeast			
Saccharomyces ellipsoideus *		6,000	13,200
Saccharomyces sp. *		8,000	17,600
Saccharomyces cerevisiae *		6,000	13,200
Brewers yeast *		3,300	6,600
Bakers yeast *		3,900	8,800
Mold Spores	**Color**		
Penicillium roqueforti *	Green	13,000	26,400
Penicillium expansum *	Olive	13,000	22,000
Penicillium digitatum *	Olive	44,000	88,000
Aspergillus glaucus *	Bluish green	44,000	88,000
Aspergillus flavus *	Yellowish green	60,000	99,000
Aspergillus niger *	Black	132,000	330,000
Rhisopus nigricans *	Black	111,000	220,000
Mucor racemosus A *	White gray	17,000	35,200
Mucor racemosus B *	White gray	17,000	35,200
Oospora lactis *	White	5,000	11,000
Virus			
Adeno Virus Type III **			4,500
Coxsackie A2 **			6,300
Infectious Hepatitis **			8,000
Influenza **			3,400
Rotavirus **			24,000
Poliovirus **			21,000

* - Data acquired from Table II, Incident Energies at 2537 A Radiation Necessary to Inhibit Colony Formation in 90% of the Organisms and for Complete Destruction, Application and Measurement of Ultraviolet Radiation by Rudolph Nagy of Westinghouse Electric Corporation and printed in the American Industrial Hygene Association Journal, Volume 25, Pages 276, May-June 1964.

** - Data acquired from Dosage of UV-C in Microwatt sec/ square centimeter necessary for complete destruction, NQ Environmental, Inc., 1997.

Table 5

NovaAir Strato Series - Suggested Applications for Various Ranges of Hourly Air Changes

Ranges of Hourly Air Changes	Suggested Applications
2 to 2.5	Utility and storage rooms and areas that are lightly traveled.
2 to 4	Offices; government and other office complexes; businesses; schools; restaurants; hotels; and prisons detention areas.
3 to 7.5	Hospital and clinic hallways, reception, and administrative areas and patient rooms or wards; dentist and doctor offices; pharmacies and drug stores; laboratories; pathologist's diagnostic and office areas; and prison medical wards.